

3 Teachers Are Custed As Unfit

Schmalhausen, Mufson and Schner Dismissed by School Board

Union to Fight Case in Civil Court

Question of Loyalty Not Considered; Fiery Debate Marks the Meeting

The Board of Education yesterday dismissed Samuel D. Schmalhausen, A. Henry Schner and Thomas Mufson, teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School, who, on November 12, were suspended for "holding views subversive of discipline and tending to undermine good citizenship."

The action was taken on the recommendation of the high school committee, which sustained the charges brought by Dr. John L. Tildesley, assistant superintendent, who, for two months, has been investigating alleged disloyalty in the schools.

Schmalhausen, who was specifically charged with failing to reprimand a pupil for addressing a "vicious and villainous" letter to President Wilson and otherwise countenancing unpatriotic sentiments in his classroom, was dismissed by a vote of 25 to 16.

Those who voted against his dismissal were Thomas Churchill, former president of the board; Joseph Barondess, Martha Lincoln Draper, Ernest F. Eiler, Mrs. Irma B. Levy, Isadore Montefiore Levy, John Martin, Augustus G. Miller, Mrs. Ethel James Quinn and Dr. Ira S. Wile.

As the roll was called for a vote on each accused teacher the support of the defendants dwindled.

Mrs. Levy Changes Vote

Mufson was dismissed by a vote of 25 to 9, Mrs. Levy this time voting "yes." The vote against Schner was 20 to 5, those supporting him being Messrs. Barondess, Churchill, Levy, Martin and Wile. President William G. Wilcox in each case voted in the affirmative. It required twenty-four votes, under the rules, to effect a dismissal. Schmalhausen thus losing by a margin of two.

Mufson was charged with saying he would maintain "an attitude of neutrality if the relative merits of anarchy and the present form of this government were discussed in his classroom."

Schner was alleged to have told Dr. Tildesley that he would not permit a soldier in uniform to speak in his classroom, and was accused of having written a bibliography containing matter improper for students.

Three Hours of Heated Debate

Three hours of heated debate, marked by pungent personalities, preceded the voting.

"I want to tell you, Mr. Whalen, my patriotism is as good as yours," Mr. Churchill dubbed the investigation of the three teachers as conducted by Dr. Tildesley as "a most pitiable travesty of a trial." He declared it was "an inquisition" and read numerous pages of testimony as showing the character of the questioning by Dr. Tildesley.

This testimony, containing several thousand words, concerned entirely the hearing conveyed when one of the teachers under investigation "shook his head," whether he moved his head up and down or sideways, whether he "sagged" it or moved it slowly; whether by shaking it he meant "yes" or "no"; whether the gesture suggested guilt or innocence; whether he shook his head at all or merely appeared to shake it.

"If that is the kind of stuff upon which one teacher is to be pronounced guilty," shrieked Mr. Churchill, slamming the 376 pages of testimony on his desk with a bang and looking in the direction of Mr. Whalen, chairman of the high school committee, "then I cannot put any credence in the evidence presented against the other two teachers."

Charges Prussianism in Schools

Mr. Martin branded King Whalen's motion to dismiss the teachers as "introducing the Prussian idea of education into the New York schools." He defended Mr. Schmalhausen's refusal to teach "instinctive respect" for the President and others in authority.

"Would you have your children show instinctive respect for a Sultan just because he sat in the Governor's chair?" he asked. "We have seen the result of Russia. That nation has fallen because of instinctive patriotism as preached there was not a sure foundation for a government. In France they have reflected patriotism, a kind that invites criticism and meets objection, and as a result that nation is going through a fiery furnace with respect assurance. The teaching of respect, reverence and bowing to authority is condemned by the best authorities in education."

Referring to public statements by Dr. Tildesley that he saw some good qualities in the German system of education, Dr. Wile said: "We might as well have this official investigation for making such remarks."

Mr. Whalen had said he would demand a vote on the guilt or innocence of the teachers at a given time. This prompted a protest from Mr. Levy, who ascribed Mr. Whalen's "haste" to the "fame of the committee."

Messrs. Levy, Wile, Martin, Barondess and Churchill alternately developed an argument that the charges were brought against the teachers as a retaliatory measure. They declared the teachers, as members of the Teachers' Council, De Witt Clinton, had signed a protest against Mr. Whalen having said that if the teachers

Print Kaiser's Interview, Is T. R.'s Advice

He Feels Emperor's Slurs on Roman Catholics Would Impress Austria

"Make the Kaiser's interview public. Print it, and let Europe and America read what the German Emperor told William Bayard Hale in 1908," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who, as President, was one of the few persons who read the document as originally drafted by William Bayard Hale for "The New York Times," so urged yesterday, and authorized The Tribune to announce that fact for him today.

With its virulent attack on the Roman Catholic Church and its proposal of a world confederation of Protestants to check what the Kaiser styled the menace of Catholicism, the Colonel feels that the German Emperor's words, even at this late date, would have a potent effect on Catholic Austria.

Moreover, its slurs on England and

Wheatless Day A Failure in Greater City

Bakers and Restaurants Have No Hesitancy in Serving White Bread

"Wheatless Wednesday" was more of a farce than "Meatless Tuesday" in New York City yesterday. All over town, with the exception of a few hotels and restaurants, white bread was served without asking, and in many places where menus or placards on the walls informed patrons that the day had been set aside by the Federal food administration as "wheatless day" wheat bread was served without hesitation.

Practically all the pies, cakes and pastry consumed in New York contained wheat products.

The principal big baking houses which supply bread to restaurants and grocers throughout the city made as many loaves of wheat bread yesterday as they did on Tuesday, or Monday, or

Turks Looted Holy Shrines in Jerusalem

Treasures Sent to Berlin—Priests Ill Treated by Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An official dispatch received here to-day from France, says that the Turks before surrendering Jerusalem to the British, brutally mistreated Christian priests, carried off the famous treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, valued at millions of dollars, and sent to Berlin the Church's celebrated ostensory of brilliant.

Monsignor Camassei, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, is said to have been deposed from his office, and Father Piccardi, an Italian priest, to have died from the effects of Turkish brutality.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had remained unlooted heretofore during all the centuries of Moslem occupation of Jerusalem.

Baker Rushes To Remedy Camp Evils

Takes Steps to Improve Conditions Complained Of by Gorgas

212 Pneumonia Deaths In the Last Week

Secretary Blames Defence Council for Lack of Heavy Clothing

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Assurance that efforts were being made to carry out promptly the recommendations of Surgeon General Gorgas to remedy the unhealthy conditions of certain camps was given to-day by Secretary of War Baker.

He said orders had gone forward to provide more floor space for each soldier, that warmer clothing had already been received at the camps complained of or was en route and that workmen were now employed in equipping all camp hospitals with heating and plumbing facilities.

Deaths from pneumonia in National Army camps for the week ended December 14 showed a noticeable increase over the previous week, while pneumonia casualties in National Guard camps were less than previously reported, the medical department of the army announced to-day.

Sixty-nine out of the ninety-seven deaths among draft soldiers during the week of December 14 were caused from pneumonia, against a total of forty-seven pneumonia victims out of a total death list of seventy-four the last week in December.

Pneumonia claimed 143 men among the National Guard divisions, out of a total death list of 165. During the previous week 190 deaths were reported among National Guardsmen, with 171 being from pneumonia.

The War Secretary said that adequate supplies of winter clothing had already been received at the four camps complained of—Doniphan, Funston, Sevier and Bowie—and in support of this declaration a detailed statement was issued by the department showing that ample personal equipment had been received or was now in transit.

Three Fully Supplied

Camp Meade, Camp Devens and Camp Meigs were cited by Secretary Baker as fully supplied with overcoats and blankets.

He said reports received by him to-day indicated that conditions at these camps were "ideal and the men had not the slightest cause for complaint."

Responsibility for the delay in the manufacture of winter clothing was indirectly laid at the door of the Council of National Defence by the War Secretary. He explained that the council was the ruling force in allotting raw materials, asserting that the needs of the navy and the Allies and civilian demands had to be supplied as well as the army, and the desire of the priority committee of the council to supply all demands perhaps had resulted in some delay to army work.

The only recommendation of the chief medical officer of the army that was not rigorously followed, in the orders to improve health only when at the camps, Secretary Baker admitted to-day, was that dealing with observation camps in which newcomers should be examined before admission to the regular barracks.

The matter of providing observation camps, Secretary Baker said, "has not yet been completely followed. The question of providing each camp with isolation camps or building one general observation camp is now in the course of decision by the department."

Isolation Not Urgent

Mr. Baker said the necessity for isolating incoming men is not now urgent, because most of the camps have their complete quotas. He said a proper remedy would be applied in time for the calling of the next draft army.

In his statement to-night Mr. Baker said that the 40,000 men at Camp Upton had 26,000 pairs of woollen trousers, with 34,000 additional ordered from New York. Woollen coats totalled 27,000, with 10,000 ordered from New York December 10. Woollen underclothing totalled 228,000 pieces, with 20,000 additional ordered.

Overcoats in camp numbered 26,000, with 18,000 ordered; blankets in the camp, 122,000, with 35,000 comforters.

Sickness has increased in eight out of the fourteen National Guard camps during the week, and six camps show a decrease. Eight National Army regiments in report increased numbers remaining show slight decreases in total cases.

Camp Upton's Health Reported "Good as Any"

CAMP UPTON, Dec. 19.—In view of the report of Surgeon General Gorgas to Secretary Baker concerning the unhealthy conditions of the camps in the South, Major Alvin Schoenleber, sanitary inspector of this cantonment, made the following statement to-night: "The condition of the health of the men in this camp is as good as in any other in this country. We have only twenty cases of measles, and they are negroes who contracted the disease in the camps they came from in the South. The general health of this command is excellent. The men have responded well to their training in camp sanitation. They are not suffering from lack of clothing."

Only 900 Recruits Left As New Rochelle's Guests

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 19.—Only 900 recruits of the more than 10,000 who arrived here since a week ago Monday to enlist at Fort Slocum, and who were taken care of by the citizens, are left in New Rochelle to-night. One thousand recruits were taken to the fort one night, 1,100 this morning and 1,000 this afternoon. Five thousand men are being shipped every day from the fort to army camps.

Ordnance Makers Tell How Gun Orders Were Delayed; Daniels Defends the Navy

U. S. Rifle Bullets Pierce German Armor, Machine Guns Tear Plates to Pieces

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 18.—The German soldier's armor will not withstand the hard-hitting American bullet, it has been shown. A heavy breastplate removed from a German prisoner for a test was literally chewed to pieces by machine gun fire after a rifle bullet fired at a good range had torn a hole in the armor as big as a silver dollar.

Even the bullets from an automatic pistol did the work it was expected they would do in this respect.

The Enfield rifle, with which most of the American army abroad will be armed, is being rechambered to take the regular American cartridge used in the Springfield rifle. This cartridge has a larger powder charge and heavier bullet than either the French or British cartridge, an advantage admitted by all ordinance experts. The American bullet will go through several men's bodies in succession.

Secretary Asserts Sims Got Everything Possible

Resents "Mess Gossip" About American Sea Forces; U. S. Prepared by Adding Hundreds of Ships to Fleet and Contracting for More

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A recital by Secretary Daniels of how the navy prepared for war by adding several hundred ships to the fleet and letting contracts for hundreds of others, including dreadnoughts, battle-cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries, and an explanation of the operation of the navy supply department by Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general, marked the opening to-day of the inquiry by a House sub-committee into the navy's war activities.

The sub-committee adjourned to-day without fixing any time for resuming the hearing, and probably will not meet again until after Christmas.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, asked Secretary Daniels whether the department had received any complaints from Vice-Admiral Sims, commanding naval forces in the war zone, and that "mess gossip" should not be landed about, but he added that Admiral Sims had received everything possible that the navy could give.

Later, when Admiral McGowan was called to the stand, he submitted an order issued by him several months ago directing that Admiral Sims's requests for supplies be acted upon on the same day they were received.

Navy Is Building 424 Ships

"We have 424 ships in course of construction," Secretary Daniels told the committee. "That does not include submarine chasers, of which we are building 250, and does not include the navy's fleet. The ships will be in service by early spring."

Included in the 424 ships, he said, were battle-cruisers, battleships, scout cruisers, destroyers, fast ships, gunboats, hospital ships, ammunition ships, coaling tugs, mine sweepers and submarines.

The navy at the beginning of its participation in the war, the witness continued, had at its disposal the money needed for most of the expansion plans required, and in pressing cases where funds were lacking over-obligations were incurred. Within the last few days the navy had had to ask for \$56,000,000, in addition to the regular estimates, amounting to \$1,025,000,000 for the next fiscal year, now before the House Naval Committee.

Secretary Daniels said the navy now had more than one thousand ships in commission, as against 300 two years ago, and an enlisted personnel of 230,000 officers and men, compared with 64,680 men and 4,375 officers when America declared war.

Says Navy Has "Measured Up"

"Has the navy measured up?" he asked. "It is my firm belief at the close of the investigation your answer will be 'it has, and the country has every reason to repose confidence in the navy.'"

The tiff between Secretary Daniels and Representative Britten enlivened the session. Britten asked what complaints had been made to the Navy Department by Vice-Admiral Sims, "I think that is not a proper question to ask," said Secretary Daniels. "I will say, though, inasmuch as the question has been asked in open session, that Admiral Sims has been given everything that the navy has that it could give."

Secretary Daniels said he did not believe "mess gossip" should be "banded about."

"If Admiral Sims," he added, "is not getting everything that is needed it is a matter for operations to say whether he should have it. Operations has spent itself giving all that Admiral Sims needs that the department can give."

Replying to Representative Britten, Admiral McGowan said there was no likelihood of a shortage of clothing at any time, and added that life preservers have been supplied for every enlisted man who goes to sea.

Admiral McGowan explained the method of expediting in naval transportation by a "voucher" system to inform trainmen that a carload was for the United States Navy, discontinued three weeks ago by the railroad car service committee.

"Will you get an expeditious shipments now?" he was asked.

"We do not believe so. The railroad claim we will. They claim others abused the plan."

Senators Hear How Three Months Were Wasted on Orders for Browning Gun

Change in Enfield Rifle Is Approved

But War Department's Extra Requirements Added to Delay in Production

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The examination of makers of rifles and machine guns by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day developed these major points:

The United States army might now have a large number of Colt machine guns, an improvement on the Colt gun of which the British used a large number, if an order had been placed in February when the Navy Department ordered these guns.

An officer of the Ordnance Bureau, when approached in February with regard to machine guns, said: "We are not interested."

Three months were wasted between the time the Browning gun was adopted and the time orders for it were placed.

Had orders for this gun been placed at once deliveries would now be beginning on a considerable scale, at least from the Winchester Arms Company. Deliveries from this company will, as it is, begin three months from now. Two other companies will begin deliveries in May.

Rifle Men Approve Order

Rifle manufacturers approved the rechambering of the Enfield rifles to use our ammunition, which would have taken thirty days.

The War Department first decided on this change, then decided in addition to make seven parts of the Enfield interchangeable as produced in the different factories, then later, on June 15, decided that forty-four parts should be made interchangeable, then afterward added seven more parts to this list.

Manufacturers protested that these later changes would involve four to six months' delay.

On July 2 General Crozier ordered rifle manufacturers not to increase their working forces until interchangeability had been effected.

On September 6 (when The Tribune was investigating the rifle situation) the Ordnance Bureau ordered the rifle manufacturers to manufacture as many rifles as possible without reference to interchangeability.

Contracts at least with one of the three rifle making companies called for delivery only in November and two of the companies were two months ahead of contracts in making deliveries.

Senator Chamberlain Makes Hearing Public

Senator Chamberlain threw the investigation open to the public, requesting the newspapers not to print amounts of orders or deliveries of guns or ammunition which might be enlightening to the enemy. The witnesses on the stand were makers of rifles and machine guns, with large contracts from the War Department. They are not men of a grievance, but men who are going to make hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the government. One of them, it is true, had lost machine gun contracts, but by way of compensation he has a large order of the accepted type, the Browning gun.

So far as self-interest might affect their testimony, these men might be expected to be friendly to the War Department. And they did approve without questioning the rechambering of the Enfield and to less extent the making of parts of it turned out in the different factories interchangeable. They praised the Browning machine gun as the best that has ever been invented. They refrained from the expression of opinion upon any question of military policy.

But they told the story of their relations with the government as manufacturers awaiting orders or awaiting authority to go ahead at full speed in the making of guns. It was a story of refusal to profit by what the market afforded and of time lost in getting made what the market did not afford, but what the Ordnance experts insisted upon having.

Our army might have been fully



Petrograd Placed In State of Siege By the Bolsheviks

Riots Following Looting of Wine Cellars Given as Explanation

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—The Executive Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies has proclaimed a state of siege in Petrograd in an effort to repress disorders due to the looting of wine cellars and shops.

A government of commissaires for the Caucasus has been formed at Tiflis, E. P. Gerasimov, of Kutais, leader of the Social Democrats in the Duma, has been chosen president of the commissaires.

The Commissioner of Justice is preparing a decree reinstating the death penalty for "enemies of the nation."

M. Trotsky, in a speech delivered to-day, laid the responsibility for the suicide of General Siniok, former Governor of Warsaw, and for the death of General Dukhonin on the shoulders of the Allies and advisers of the imperial governments, who forced these men "to take the mad step of trying to prevent negotiations with the Germans regarding the armistice."

Wants Wheatless Day Offenders Interned

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 19.—Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, State Food Administrator, said to-day:

"If some people want to lose the war by eating wheat bread on wheatless days, they should be interned in camps with German spies and other enemies of the government."

Winter wheat report shows increase—other developments in the food situation—on Page 7.

Seventeen British Ships Sunk in Week

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Fourteen British merchant ships of more than 1,000 tons and three of smaller size were sunk by mine or submarine last week, the Admiralty announced to-night. A fishing vessel also was destroyed.

While this is slightly better than the previous week, the Germans have now taken a fairly steady toll for five successive weekly periods. The numbers of large and small vessels sunk for the week ended November 18 were ten and seven, respectively; November 25, fourteen and seven; December 2, sixteen and one; December 9, fourteen and seven.

The two weeks preceding these five (ended November 4 and 11) were marked by the smallest numbers of sinkings since ruthless submarine warfare was inaugurated. For September and October the average was about the same as for the last five weeks. In previous months it had been much higher.

Arthur Pollen, British naval expert, says Allied navies are keeping U-boat losses below new ship production. Page 4.